

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JOSEPH ANDRADE, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:12-cr-00237-MMD-CWH

**FINDINGS AND
RECOMMENDATION**

This matter is before the Court on Defendant Joseph Andrade's Motion to Dismiss Counts One and Three of the Indictment for Failure to State an Offense and Motion to Dismiss Count Four of the Indictment as Multiplicitous (#47), filed on October 26, 2012, which was corrected on November 14, 2012 (#64). The Court also considered the Government's Response (#61), filed on November 8, 2012, and Defendant's Reply (#65), filed on November 14, 2012. Additionally, the Court entered an Order (#53) on October 29, 2012 granting Defendant Julian Gaytan's Motion for Joinder (#50), filed on October 26, 2012.

BACKGROUND

In the instant case, Defendants Julian Gaytan, Perla Ramirez, David Duran, and Joseph Andrade are charged with (1) Conspiracy to Travel in Interstate Commerce in Furtherance of a Racketeering Activity, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371, (2) Brandishing a Firearm in Furtherance of a Crime of Violence and Aiding and Abetting, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c)(1)(A)(ii) and 2, (3) Interstate Travel in Aid of a Racketeering Activity and Aiding and Abetting, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1952(a)(2)(B) and (2), and (4) Brandishing a Firearm During a Crime of Violence and Aiding and Abetting, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c)(1)(A)(ii) and 2. *See* Indictment (#1). The Defendants are alleged to have traveled from Arizona to Nevada to participate in a residential burglary with the intent to extort money from the occupants.

By way of this motion, Defendant Joseph Andrade (“Andrade”) requests two forms of relief: (1) the Court dismiss Counts One and Three of the indictment because they fail to state an offense and (2) the Court dismiss Count Four because it is multiplicative of Count Two. Defendant Julian Gaytan (“Gaytan”) joins the request. In doing so, Defendants allege that Counts One and Three are insufficiently plead in the indictment because there is no allegation of a separate scheme or plan to carry out an extortionate act or pattern of activity, which is required because the crime of violence and unlawful activity should constitute separate criminal acts or courses of conduct.

DISCUSSION

I. Counts One and Three - Sufficiency of the Pleadings

An indictment is sufficient if it has the following: (1) contains the elements of the offense charged and fairly informs a defendant of the charge against which he must defend and (2) enables a defendant to plead an acquittal or conviction in bar of future prosecutions for the same offense. *See Hamling et al. v. United States*, 418 U.S. 87, 117 (1974).

Count One of the indictment alleges that Defendants conspired, in violation of Title 18 United States Code Section 371, to violate the Travel in Interstate Commerce in Furtherance of Racketeering Activity Act, Title 18 United States Code Section 1952(a)(2) (hereinafter, “Travel Act”). Specifically, Count One alleges that on or about May 19, 2012, Defendants traveled from Arizona to Las Vegas with the intent to commit a crime of violence, that is, a residential burglary, in violation of Nevada Revised Statutes Section 205.060. The purpose of the residential burglary was to further an unlawful activity, that is, extortion, in violation of Nevada Revised Statutes Section 205.320 by attempting to obtain money through physical threats to the residents. Count Three alleges the underlying substantive violation of the Travel Act namely, interstate travel in aid of racketeering activity.

A. Travel Act

Section 1952(a)(2) provides:

(a) Whoever travels in interstate or foreign commerce . . . with intent to— ...

(2) commit any **crime of violence** to further any **unlawful activity**; . . .
and thereafter performs or attempts to perform— . . .

(B) an act described in paragraph (2) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 20 years, or both, and if death results shall be imprisoned for any

1 term of years or for life.

2 (b) As used in this section (i) “unlawful activity” means . . . (2) extortion . . . in violation
3 of the laws of the State in which committed or of the United States.

4 18 U.S.C.A. § 1952 (emphasis added).

5 Defendants Andrade and Gaytan move to dismiss Counts One and Three under Federal
6 Rule of Criminal Procedure 12(b)(3) because they contend that the same conduct may not be used
7 to satisfy both the “unlawful activity” and “crime of violence” prongs of Section 1952(a)(2) of the
8 Travel Act. Defendants assert that the Court should read the plain language of the Travel Act to
9 impose a requirement that there be separate courses of conduct that are performed in a specific
10 order to adequately plead a violation. In particular, Defendants contend that the unlawful activity
11 must exist prior to the crime of violence. As a result, Defendants argue that Counts One and Three
12 fail to state an offense because one discrete act by Defendants cannot satisfy the temporal
13 requirements of the Travel Act. In fact, Defendants insist that the government’s theory relying on
14 the unity regarding the crimes of burglary, robbery, and extortion is an incorrect reading of the
15 Travel Act based on applicable canons of statutory construction, rules of grammar, and rule of
16 lenity. More specifically, Defendants contend that the four elements of the offense in are: “1) travel
17 in interstate commerce; 2) with the intent to commit a crime of violence in order; 3) to further the
18 crime of extortion; and 4) a subsequent event in furtherance of furthering the crime of extortion.”
19 Def.’s Motion #64, 7. Defendants suggest that Section 1952(a)(3) of the travel Act, the catch-all is
20 more sensible for this case, but evidence of extortion-type conduct is still limited.

21 In response, the Government contends that the indictment complies with the plain language
22 of the Travel Act and adequately states the elements of burglary, extortion, and conspiracy.
23 Additionally, the Government contends that the case law does not require that the crime of violence
24 be distinct from the unlawful activity that it furthers. *See United States v. Lee*, 726 F.2d 128 (4th
25 Cir. 1984) (finding that the conviction under Section 1952(a)(2) was proper even though arson was
26 a crime of violence and also the unlawful activity furthered by interstate travel).
27
28

1 **B. Crime of Violence**

2
3 Title 18 United States Code Section 16 defines “crime of violence” as follows:

- 4 (a) an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical
5 force against the person or property of another, or
6 (b) any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a **substantial risk**
7 **that physical force** against the person or property of another may be used in the course of
8 committing the offense.

9 18 U.S.C.A. § 16 (emphasis added). The Ninth Circuit, in interpreting California Penal Code
10 Section 459, which is a statute substantially similar to Nevada Revised Statutes Section 205.060,¹
11 has found burglary to be a violent crime because it involves a substantial risk that physical force
12 may be used against a person or property. *Lopez-Cardona v. Holder*, 662 F.3d 1110, 1112 (9th Cir.
13 2011). The undersigned similarly concludes that burglary, as defined by N.R.S Section 205.060, is
14 a crime of violence in Nevada because it is a felony “that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk
15 that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of
16 committing the offense.” 18 U.S.C. § 16(b). The indictment alleges that Defendants committed a
17 burglary when they pushed their way into a residence, armed with guns, demanded the residents get
18 on the floor, and that they give up their money. Therefore, the Court finds that the indictment
19 sufficiently alleges the commission of a “crime of violence” namely, burglary.

20 **C. Unlawful Activity**

21 Section 1952(a)(2) requires that a defendant travel with the intent to commit “any” crime of
22 violence to further an unlawful activity. 18 U.S.C.A. § 1952(a)(2). “Unlawful activity” is defined
23 in the statute to include extortion. *Id.* “Extortion” is defined as “the obtaining of property from
24 another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear,

25 ¹ Compare California Penal Code Section 459 that describes a burglary as “Every person who
26 enters any house, room, apartment ... with intent to commit grand or petit larceny or any felony is guilty
27 of burglary” with Nevada Revised Statutes Section 205.060, which states, “A person who, by day or
28 night, enters any house, room, apartment, ...with the intent to commit grand or petit larceny, assault or
battery on any person or any felony, or to obtain money or property by false pretenses, is guilty of
burglary.” Burglary is a category B felony in Nevada. *Id.*

1 or under color of official right.” 18 U.S.C.A. § 1951. Under Nevada law, “A person who, with the
2 intent to extort or gain any money or other property . . . whether or not the purpose is accomplished,
3 threatens directly or indirectly . . . to injure a person or property . . . is guilty of a category B felony
4 and shall be punished.” N.R.S. § 205.320.

5 In the instant action, Defendants argue that the indictment fails to allege all of the elements
6 of extortion, namely consent. However, the indictment alleges that Defendants entered the
7 residence armed with guns, stated that they would kill everyone if the victims did not give them
8 money, and took money and property from the residence. Indictment #1, 2-3. At this point, the
9 Court finds that there are adequate allegations in the indictment to allege all of the elements of
10 extortion. Therefore, the indictment sufficiently alleges that a burglary was committed to further an
11 “unlawful activity,” namely, extortion.

12 **D. Conspiracy to Violate the Travel Act**

13 Title 18 United States Code Section 371 provides, “If two or more persons conspire either
14 to commit any offense against the United States, ... and one or more of such persons do any act to
15 effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than
16 five years, or both.” To prove a conspiracy, the government must show (1) an agreement, (2) to
17 engage in criminal activity, and (3) one or more overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy.”
18 *United States v. Hernandez*, 876 F.2d 774, 777 (9th Cir. 1989).

19 Count One sufficiently alleges that the named Defendants conspired to commit a violation
20 of the Travel Act by planning to travel from Arizona to Nevada and engage in a residential burglary
21 for the purpose of extorting money. Further, it also alleges that Defendants engaged in the
22 commission of various overt acts to effect the object of the conspiracy including: traveling from
23 Arizona to Nevada, entering a home without permission while brandishing weapons, and taking
24 property from the residents. Therefore, the Court finds that the indictment sufficiently alleges the
25 elements of a conspiracy to violate the Travel Act.

1 **E. Sufficiency of Counts One and Three**

2 The Court finds that Count One sufficiently alleges conspiracy to commit a violation of the
3 Travel Act, as well as overt acts in furtherance of that plan. Such overt acts include the following:
4 travel from Arizona to Nevada, the commission of a crime of violence, and the extortion of money
5 and property from the victims. Similarly, Count Three sufficiently alleges a violation of the Travel
6 Act citing Defendants's travel to Nevada with the criminal intent to commit a "crime of violence"
7 namely, burglary, to further an "unlawful activity," namely extortion.

8 The Court considered the limited case law on this issue. Defendants concede that there is
9 an absence of controlling, on-point, precedent. Nevertheless, Defendants cite to *United States v.*
10 *Winslow*, 962 F.2d 845, 852 (9th Cir. 1992), as standing for the proposition that a subsequent overt
11 act in furtherance of the crime of violence is required to state a violation of the Travel Act.
12 However, the Court notes that the Ninth Circuit's findings in *Winslow* do not address the statutory
13 construction issue that has been raised in this motion; *Winslow* focused on the substantive law of
14 attempt and Section 1952(a)(3). *Id.* at 852. In this case, Section 1952(a)(2) is implicated and there
15 are two separate acts: burglary and extortion. In contrast, the Court also does not find the Fourth
16 Circuit case relied on by the Government, which did not require two separate acts, to be helpful as
17 it predated the 1994 sentence increases to Section 1952(a)(2). *Lee*, 726 F.2d 128. Finally,
18 Defendants cite to *United States v. O'Hara*, 143 F.Supp.2d 1039 (E.D. Wis. 2001), in which the
19 District Court in Wisconsin found different conduct must satisfy the crime of violence and
20 unlawful activity prongs of the Travel Act. The Court notes that in *O'Hara*, the Court applied rules
21 of statutory construction to find that there was no ambiguity in the Travel Act's requirement under
22 section (a)(2) to have a crime of violence that furthers an unlawful activity. *Id.* at 1043.

23 Similarly, the Court also considered the plain meaning of the statute and canons of statutory
24 construction in making its finding. The undersigned is not persuaded by Defendants' argument that
25 the plain meaning and statutory canons of construction require that Counts One and Three be
26 dismissed. This argument is based on the premise that there was one course of conduct, one
27 decision, one criminal act. However, Defendants' act in invading the home, which is a burglary, is
28 a separate act from obtaining property by threat or force, which is extortion. A distinguishing

1 element of burglary is that it is completed at the moment the home is entered with larcenous intent.
 2 In contrast, extortion occurs when property is obtained under threat of injury and need not occur
 3 within a home. Additionally, looking at the legislative history of the Travel Act is not relevant in
 4 this case because the Court finds no ambiguity in the plain meaning of the statute's language.
 5 Therefore, the Court finds that Counts One and Three should not be dismissed for failure to state a
 6 claim.

7 **II. Counts Two and Four - Multiplicative**

8 **A. Double Jeopardy**

9 The Double Jeopardy Clause provides that no person shall "be subject for the same offence
 10 to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb." *U.S. Const. amend. V*. The Supreme Court has
 11 consistently interpreted this provision as protecting "an individual from being subjected to the
 12 hazards of trial and possible conviction more than once for an alleged offense." *Missouri v.*
 13 *Hunter*, 459 U.S. 359, 365 (1983) (citations omitted). The Double Jeopardy Clause provides three
 14 basic protections. *Ohio v. Johnson*, 467 U.S. 493, 498 (1984) (citations omitted). First, it protects
 15 against a second prosecution for the same offense after acquittal. *Id.* Second, it protects against a
 16 second prosecution for the same offense after conviction. *Id.* Third, it protects against multiple
 17 punishments for the same offense. *Id.* The issue presented in the instant motion implicates the
 18 third protection namely, multiple punishments for the same offense.²

19 **B. Section 924(c)**

20 Count Two of the indictment alleges that Defendants brandished a firearm in furtherance of
 21 a crime of violence, as stated in Count One, which is conspiracy to commit a violation of the Travel
 22 Act. Count Four of the indictment alleges that Defendants brandished a firearm during a crime of
 23

24 ² The protection against cumulative punishments serves two purposes; it ensures that the
 25 sentencing discretion of courts is confined to the limits established by the legislature and preserves the
 26 exclusive power of the legislature to prescribe crimes and determine punishments. *Johnson*, 467 U.S. at
 27 499. Therefore, the question of whether punishments are multiple under the Double Jeopardy Clause,
 28 "is essentially one of legislative intent." *Id.* If the statutes under which a defendant has been convicted
 specifically authorize cumulative punishments for the same offense, a court may impose cumulative
 punishment without violating the Double Jeopardy Clause. *Hunter*, 459 U.S. at 368.

1 violence, as stated in Count Three, which is the substantive violation of the Travel Act. Both
 2 Count Two and Count Four are alleged to be violations of Title 18, United States Code, Sections
 3 924(c)(1)(A)(ii) and 924(c)(1)(2). Notably, Section 924(c) provides that “second or subsequent
 4 conviction” will carry enhanced penalties, such as in this case where Count Four carries a
 5 mandatory and consecutive 25 year prison term. 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(C)(i).

6 The relevant portion of Section 924(c) states:

7 (1) (A) Except to the extent that a greater minimum sentence is otherwise provided by
 8 this subsection or by any other provision of law, any person who, during and in relation to
 9 **any crime of violence** or drug trafficking crime (including a crime of violence or drug
 10 trafficking crime that provides for an enhanced punishment if committed by the use of a
 11 deadly or dangerous weapon or device) for which the person may be prosecuted in a court
 12 of the United States, **uses or carries** a firearm, or who, in furtherance of any such crime,
 13 possesses a firearm, shall, **in addition to the punishment provided for such crime of**
 14 **violence** or drug trafficking crime—

15 (i) be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 5 years;

16 (ii) if the firearm is **brandished**, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less
 17 than 7 years . . .

18 (3) For purposes of this subsection the term “**crime of violence**” means an offense that is
 19 a felony and--

20 (A) has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against
 21 the person or property of another, or

22 (B) that by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or
 23 property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.³

24 (4) For purposes of this subsection, the term “**brandish**” means, with respect to a firearm,
 25 to display all or part of the firearm, or otherwise make the presence of the firearm known
 26 to another person, in order to intimidate that person, regardless of whether the firearm is
 27 directly visible to that person.

18 18 U.S.C.A. § 924(c) (emphasis added). This portion of Section 924(c) requires proof of two
 19 elements. First, that Defendants used or carried a firearm. Second, Defendants used or carried a
 20 firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence. *See Smith v. United States*, 113 S. Ct. 2050,
 21 2053 (1993) (noting Section 924(c)(1) requires the prosecution to prove both that defendant used or
 22 carried a firearm and that use and carrying was during and in relation to a crime of violence or drug
 23 trafficking crime). As discussed above, Section 16 defines the term a “crime of violence” to
 24 include an offense that has the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the
 25 person or property of another. 18 U.S.C.A. § 16. It also includes any other offense that is a felony
 26 and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property

28 ³ See also 18 U.S.C.A. § 16 (same definition of crime of violence for Travel Act violation).

1 of another may be used in the course of committing the offense. *Id.*

2 Defendants allege that Counts Two and Four are multiplicitous because they are predicated
3 on the same discrete act. More specifically, Defendants argue that Count Four attempts to extend
4 one continuing act of brandishing a firearm into two offenses by relying on the same gun
5 possession and use alleged in Count Two. Defendants concede that the Government may attach a
6 Section 924(c) charge to a federal drug trafficking conspiracy and a separate substantive offense.
7 However, Defendants contend that this is not allowed in the context of crimes of violence. *See*
8 *United States v. Moore*, 43 F.3d 568 (11th Cir. 1994) (holding that the Double Jeopardy Clause
9 does not bar the imposition of cumulative punishments for violating Section 924(c)).

10 In response, the Government contends that inclusion of the corresponding Section 924(c)
11 charges for a violation of the Travel Act and conspiracy to violate the Travel Act, as distinct crimes
12 of violence, is proper. The Government argues that Congress clearly intended to authorize
13 cumulative punishment for the use of a weapon during any crime of violence. Further, the
14 Government alleges that the rule of lenity has no application in this case because Section 924(c) is
15 clear in that it authorizes mandatory sentences for violations of crimes of violence.

16 **C. Separate Predicate Offenses**

17 The Ninth Circuit has held that a defendant may be convicted and sentenced for multiple
18 violations of Section 924(c) so long as “each 924(c)(1) charge be based on a separate predicate
19 offense.” *United States v. Smith*, 924 F.2d 889, 894 (9th Cir. 1991) (stating that each predicate
20 violent offense where a firearm is used can support a 924(c) charge); *see also United States v.*
21 *Fontanilla*, 849 F.2d 1257, 1259 (9th Cir. 1988) (finding separate counts of using firearm during
22 crime of violence permissible because murder of one person and assault of another in same episode
23 were properly charged as separate crimes); *see also United States v. Lopez*, 37 F.3d 565 (9th Cir.
24 1994), *cert granted and judgment vacated on other grounds by* — U.S. —, 116 S. Ct. 663 (1995)
25 (finding substantive crime and conspiracy to commit that crime are not same offense for double
26 jeopardy purposes and may each support a separate 924(c) conviction).

27 The determination of whether one predicate offense is independent from another depends
28 on whether the two offenses would be independent for double jeopardy purposes. *See Blockburger*

1 v. *United States*, 284 U.S. 299 (1932) (finding two distinct offenses when they require proof of a
 2 different element); *see also United States v. Castaneda*, 9 F.3d 761, 765 (9th Cir. 1993) (overruled
 3 on other grounds by *United States v. Nordby*, 225 F.3d 1053 (9th Cir. 2000) (stating that “if the
 4 elements of the two predicate offenses are different, each may form the basis of a firearm count
 5 notwithstanding that both offenses stem from the same set of facts.”); *see also United States v.*
 6 *Beltran-Moreno*, 556 F.3d 913, 916 (9th Cir. 2009) (finding defendant could be charged with two
 7 separate 924(c) counts of possession of firearm during drug trafficking because there were two
 8 predicate crimes and it was not multiplicitous and did not violate double jeopardy). Consequently,
 9 the Court must determine whether there are separate predicate offenses for Count Two and Count
 10 Four.

11 **D. Crimes of Violence**

12 It is well established that “[a] substantive crime and a conspiracy to commit that crime are
 13 not the same offense for double jeopardy purposes.” *See Lopez*, 37 F.3d at 570. As a result,
 14 “[p]unishing a defendant for both a substantive crime and a conspiracy to commit that crime does
 15 not violate the Double Jeopardy Clause.” *United States v. Plaza-Uzeta*, 282 Fed. Appx. 522, 524
 16 (9th Cir. June 10, 2008). Additionally, under the rule first pronounced in *Pinkerton v. United*
 17 *States*, 328 U.S. 640 (1946), each conspirator is liable for the criminal act of a co-conspirator if: (1)
 18 the substantive offense was committed in furtherance of the conspiracy and (2) the offense could
 19 reasonably have been foreseen to be a necessary or natural consequence of the unlawful agreement.
 20 *Id.* at 647-48. Therefore, a conviction under Section 924(c) may be based on *Pinkerton*. *See*
 21 *United States v. Johnson*, 886 F.2d 1120, 1123 (9th Cir. 1989), cert. denied, 494 U.S. 1089 (1990)
 22 (finding conviction for use of firearm in relation to commission of drug trafficking crime may be
 23 maintained under conspiracy theory); *see also Castaneda*, 9 F.3d at 765 (finding charges of using a
 24 firearm not multiplicative where each offense depended on a different set of facts and complied
 25 with the *Pinkerton* rule).

26 At this point in the proceedings, the Court is unable to determine whether the Defendants
 27 are liable for the acts of their co-conspirators, however, the allegations are sufficient to allow such a
 28 finding. Defendants’ single act of “using and carrying a firearm in relation to a crime of violence”

1 resulted in two distinct crimes of violence: (1) a conspiracy to commit a violation of the Travel Act
2 and (2) a substantive violation of the Travel Act. Each of these offenses is supported by a separate
3 predicate offense because the elements of the offense of conspiracy and a Travel Act violation are
4 different. *See Smith*, supra, at 894. On this point the Supreme Court clearly states, “[The] question
5 of what punishments are constitutionally permissible is no different from the question of what
6 punishments the Legislative Branch intended to be imposed. Where Congress intended, as it did
7 here, to impose multiple punishments, imposition of such sentences does not violate the
8 Constitution.” *Missouri v. Hunter*, 459 U.S. 359, 368 (1983) (quoting *Albernaz v. United States*,
9 450 U.S. 333, 344 (1981)). Although it is true that one continuing act of brandishing a firearm lead
10 to two offenses, the allegations contained in the indictment are not multiplicative for charging
11 purposes.⁴ Defendants argue that the crime of violence context is important with respect to
12 multiple 924(c) charges and cites to *Moore*, in which the Government did not attach a 924(c)
13 charge to the conspiracy count. 43 F.3d 568. However, the Court notes that *Moore* is not
14 controlling authority and the Eleventh Circuit did not address the instant issue because a 924(c)
15 charge was not attached to the conspiracy count.

16 Furthermore, Defendants cite divergent interpretations of Section 924(c) from various
17 circuit courts in noting that Section 924(c)(1) is ambiguous and thus, the rule of lenity applies. For
18 example, Defendants note that in *United States v. Wilson*, 160 F.3d 732 (D.C. Cir. 1998), the D.C.
19 Circuit found that there may be a situation in which two offenses do not merge because of different
20 mens rea requirements, but do not support multiple Section 924(c) charges because there is no
21 distinct use of a firearm. The Court notes that *Wilson* is not controlling authority and the facts of
22 the case at issue are distinguishable. As discussed above, in order to commit a violation of the
23 Travel Act, a crime of violence must be committed to further an unlawful act. Burglary is a crime
24
25

26
27 ⁴ The Court notes that during the January 16, 2013 hearing on this motion, Defendants preserved
28 the right to make a future multiplicity objection for sentencing purposes, which is a matter distinct from
the current consideration of the validity of the pleadings in this matter.

1 of violence.⁵ Consequently, the Court finds that a substantive violation of the Travel Act, such as
 2 committing a burglary in furtherance of extortion, is a crime of violence. This is one predicate
 3 offense that serves as the basis for the Section 924(c) charge in Count Four.

4 The second predicate offense that serves as the basis for the Section 924(c) charge in Count
 5 Two is the conspiracy to commit a Travel Act violation. The indictment alleges that, as an overt
 6 act in furtherance of a conspiracy to commit a violation of the Travel Act, Defendants unlawfully
 7 entered the residence armed with guns. As previously discussed, a violation of the Travel Act is a
 8 crime of violence. Consequently, the use of a firearm during the conspiracy to commit a Travel Act
 9 violation is also a crime of violence. *See United States v. Mendez*, 992 F.2d 1488, 1491 (9th Cir.
 10 1993) (holding that conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce by robbery was a crime of
 11 violence that could serve as a basis for conviction of carrying or using firearm); *see also United*
 12 *States v. Juvenile Male*, 118 F.3d 1344, 1350 (9th Cir. 1997) (“[A]scribing an ordinary meaning to
 13 the words [“crime of violence”], a conspiracy to commit an act of violence is an act involving a
 14 ‘substantial risk’ of violence.”) (*quoting United States v. Chimurenga*, 760 F.2d 400, 402 (2nd Cir.
 15 1985)). Therefore, the use of the firearm to commit the substantive violation of the Travel Act and
 16 the use of the firearm as an overt act in furtherance of a conspiracy to commit a violation of the
 17 Travel Act are two separate predicate offenses. This is the type of distinct conduct that gives rise to
 18 multiple crimes that may serve as the basis for separate Section 924(c) charges. Accordingly, the
 19 Court finds that Counts Four should not be dismissed for being multiplicative of Count Two.

20 Based on the foregoing and good cause appearing therefore,

21 **RECOMMENDATION**

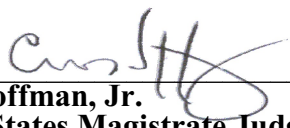
22 **IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED** that Defendant Joseph Andrade’s Motion to Dismiss
 23 Counts One and Three of the Indictment for Failure to State an Offense and Motion to Dismiss
 24 Count Four of the Indictment as Multiplicitous (#47 and #64), which is joined by Defendant Julian
 25 Gaytan, be **denied**.

26 **NOTICE**

27 _____
 28 ⁵ *See* fn. 1 *supra*.

1 Pursuant to Local Rule IB 3-2, any objection to this Finding and Recommendation must be
2 in writing and filed with the Clerk of the Court within fourteen (14) days. The Supreme Court has
3 held that the courts of appeal may determine that an appeal has been waived due to the failure to
4 file objections within the specified time. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 142 (1985). This circuit
5 has also held that (1) failure to file objections within the specified time and (2) failure to properly
6 address and brief the objectionable issues waives the right to appeal the District Court's order
7 and/or appeal factual issues from the order of the District Court. *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d 1153,
8 1157 (9th Cir. 1991); *Britt v. Simi Valley United Sch. Dist.*, 708 F.2d 452, 454 (9th Cir. 1983).

9 DATED this 8th day of March, 2013.

10
11
12 
13 **C.W. Hoffman, Jr.**
14 **United States Magistrate Judge**
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28